EDWARD COLSTON

[1636—1721 A.D.]

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

WESTBURY AND BRISTOL RECORDS.

1. An Enquiry concerning the Ancient Chapels of St. Werburgh and St. Blaize on Henbury Hill.

2. Westbury College from a. 1194 to 1544 A.D. With Notes on the Lives of John Carpenter, D.D. (Provost of Oriel College), Bishop of Worcester and Westbury 1444–76; Henry Sampson M.A. (Provost of Oriel College), Dean 1459–69, and Canon 1469–82; and William Canynges (five times Mayor and twice M.P. for Bristol), Canon 1468–69, and Dean 1469–74.

3. Was John Wycliffe (Canon 1362–84) a Negligent Pluralist? also John Trevisa (Canon *c.* 1390), His Life and Work.

4. An Appendix to Vol. 3.

5. The Disagreement between the Dean and Chapter of Westbury and the Vicar of Henbury, with terms of settlement in 1463 A.D. by the Right Rev. John Carpenter, D.D., Lord Bishop of Worcester and Westbury. Also notes on an early effort to found a Bishopric for Bristol.

6. Letters Patent of King Henry VIII., granting Westbury Collegiate Church and College, together with all their endowments, to Sir Ralph Sadleir.

7. Letters Patent of King Edward VI., granting Henbury Manor and Church, Stoke Bishop, Sneyd Park, Pen Park, Olveston, etc., to Sir Ralph Sadleir.

8. The Church Register of the Ancient Parish of Westbury, 1559–1713 A.D., with Introduction.

9. Some Chapters in the Ecclesiastical History of Westbury —

   a. Desecration of Bishop Carpenter's tomb.
   b. Decay of the College Buildings.
   c. Dispersion of Church Lands.
   d. Alienation of the Tithes.
   e. Sale of the Advowson.

10. The "Poor Book" from 1656–98 A.D., of the Tithings of Westbury, Stoke Bishop, and Shirehampton, with Introduction and Notes.

11. History of the Loyal Westbury Volunteer Corps, 1803–14 A.D.

12. The Perambulation in 1803 of the Boundaries of the Ancient Parish of Westbury-on-Trym; also an Enquiry concerning two Bristol Place-Names–Whiteladies Road and Durdham Down.

13. Edward Colston [1636–1721 A.D.]. A Chronological Account of his Life and Work.

14. An Appendix to Vol. 13.

15. Redland Chapel and Redland.

ALSO

16. An Appeal—What can I do to promote the better housing of the poor in Bristol? An appeal to the citizens and women of Bristol.

17. Faith Healing—a plea for greater recognition in the Church and by the Medical Profession.

18. History of Divorce and Re-Marriage.

19. A Further Criticism of the Psychical Claims concerning Glastonbury Abbey and of the Recent Excavations.

EDWARD COLSTON

[1636–1721 A.D.]

SUPPLEMENT TO
A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT
OF HIS LIFE AND WORK

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT
OF THE COLSTON SOCIETIES
AND MEMORIALS IN BRISTOL

BY

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PREFACE

It is almost certain to be the portion of a writer, engaged in research work on unexplored ground, to find that his first publication—however exhaustive—on the subject brings to him from hitherto unknown and unexpected quarters further information.

This was the case after the issue of my *Edward Colston* in 1920. So, steadily and persistently, as the demand of active clerical life and other work permitted, I have explored all sources which have been disclosed in order that the life of Edward Colston could be viewed in right proportions and a true estimate of his character formed. I have continued to adopt the chronological form, so that by collation with my former work the life of Edward Colston can, as far as possible, be traced year by year.

In these pages Edward Colston comes before us as a money-lender or a mortgage broker on a large scale, an occupation followed by merchants at this time, and in which pursuit he must have amassed much wealth, in addition to that acquired by him in the Slave Trade and other tradings of which an account has already been given. It is necessary to remember the greater value of money in his day, and that the information as regards his transactions is obtained—as far as records are at present available—from his law suits for recovery, indicating a very large business, for then as now only a very small percentage of loans would be the subject of legal proceedings for recovery.

Colston's claim (p. 10) shows his character. He demands his "pound of flesh" even though others must work solely and absolutely for his advantage. He refuses the invitation to take over everything, but demands that his unfortunate creditors shall continue to work for nothing so that he may be paid in full. He "goes back on himself" in his suit against Walter (p. 11). It is unfortunate that the records of the trials seem to have gone out of existence.

Further information as to Colston's trading activities is given, while his purchase of the navigation rights of the River Avon will be interesting locally. The charge of immorality against Colston has been most reluctantly investigated. The lists of the Presidents of the Colston Societies (and of their collections for charities) have been brought down to the present year.

In conclusion, I have urged (having regard to the unhistorical and ill-proportioned position Bristol has given to Edward Colston through the absence of documentary evidence and political partisanship with its charitable efforts) that Bristol should free herself from such a position, recall her heritage and rise to a true "Commemoration" on November 13th in each year of the noble galaxy of benefactors and worthies of "The Metropolis of the West."

H. J. WILKINS.

REDLAND GREEN,
BRISTOL,
August, 1925.

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CHAPTER I.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF EDWARD COLSTON.

1685 A.D.

On July 29th, 1685, the Treasury made an order for repayment of a loan of £500 by Edward Colston on the credit of the Act of 1 Jas. II., c. 5, for a tax on French linens and silks, interest at 7 per cent. [*Treasury Order Book*, Vol. I.][1]

1686 A.D.

Heath v. Colston. Edward Colston was sued by John Heath, who had effected a policy of assurance with him on the ship *Bonadventure* at six gold guineas per cent. John Heath alleged that he took upon himself and faithfully promised to pay to the said Edward three pieces of gold, called guineas, for the assurance of £50 by the same Edward, and the said Edward took upon himself and faithfully promised the said John that he would faithfully perform all the terms of assurance up to £50 [*i.e.* not less than £500 in current money].

John Heath said that the ship with its tackle and other furniture arrived at the Whydah road on April 16th, 1683, and took into the ship 150 Ethiopes Anglicé Negroes, and other goods of the value of £200. It was taken and carried away by pirates with goods to the value of £500. John Heath demanded that Edward Colston should pay him the £50, but Edward Colston did not defend the action, and judgment was given for John Heath, damages to be assessed by a Jury. [*Coram Rege Roll*, Mich., 2 James II., m. 631.]

1687 A.D.

Rider v. Colston. In 3 James II. Richard Rider sued Edward Colston for having ejected him from his messuage in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Edward Colston did not

[1] The documents cited are from unpublished records in the Public Record Office.

appear, and judgment was given that Richard Rider should recover possession. [*Coram Rege Roll*, Easter, 3 James II., m. 57.]

1692 A.D.

Colston v. Plomley, of East Harptrey, gentleman, for £4,000 and interest £300. Colston alleged that Plomley and his other creditors declare that they have no way to pay the sum, but that either Colston " must take the land for his money or else expect till the same can be raised by sale of the premises, and declare that they believe that they cannot be sold for as much as the said £4,300. They tell your orator he must take his course at law and recover possession or enter into the said mortgaged premises and receive the profitts thereof which being not above the yearly value of £150 will not discharge the growing interest and is in effect no better than, instead of paying the said money to enable him to comply with the present exigency of his affairs which are very urgent to putt him under a necessity to neglect his own business to be their Bayliffe and Receiver to lett and sett their lands and to collect their rents and to be at last subject to account to them for all rents and profits which he shall receive, which your orator humbly hopes this Court will not think reasonable, especially your orator having no skill or experience in manageries of that nature all which actings and behaviour of the said confederates are contrary to all equity and justice." [*Chancery Proc.*, Hamilton, Cal. 60, No. 59.]

1693 A.D.

Colston v. Date. Edward Colston of London, merchant, complains that John Date of London, victualler, deceased in 1671, being indebted unto Wm. Dashwood of London, Esquire, in £200 did mortgage to him for his security his farm and lands in Yatton, Co. Somerset [C.9/458/73].

Colston v. The Earl of Westmorland. " Humbly complaining, sheweth unto your Lordship [Lord Somers, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal], your daily orator Edward Colston of the City of London, merchant, that . . . he had advanced £2,500 on the value of the Rectory and Parsonage of Endley and Capell in Co. Kent. The Earl of Westmorland hath not

only failed in payment of the £2,500, but hath endeavoured all he can to delay your orator by good words and faint promises, and hath long ago leased out the mortgaged premises." [*Chancery Proceedings* before 1714, Bridges, Cal. 106, No. 19.]

Colston v. Meredith. This action was against John Meredith of Mangotsfield, Co. Gloucester, for £3,500 and interest, secured by indentures, dated October 29th and 30th, 1689, upon the manor house of Mangotsfield, called the Court House, and upon lands, which he complains had been previously leased out by John Meredith or his ancestors. [*Chan. Proc.*, Metford, Cal. 536, No. 27.] The case was still being fought in 1708 [C. 9/201/33].

1694 A.D.

Colston v. Walter. John Walter of Peircefield, Co. Monmouth, had borrowed £2,200, secured by indenture dated October 20th, 1692, upon a messuage and lands at St. Brides. Edward Colston " desires that a short period may be assigned to Walters to pay £2,200 and interest, failing which Colston should by decree enjoy the premises." [*Chancery Proc.*, Bridges, 152/81.] Still proceeding in 1707. [*Ibid.*, Cal. 598, No. 189.] Contrast *v. Plomley* in 1692.

Colston v. Sir George Davis and John Barnardiston. " Humbly complaining sheweth unto your Lordship your daily orator, Edward Colston of the Citty of London, merchant, that Whereas your orator for many years last past using and exercising the trade of a merchant in the said City and haveing considerable dealings to att and from Naples and other parts beyon the seas Sir George Davis and John Barnardiston, merchants, then residing att Naples, did in the year 1684 by letters and otherwise acquaint your orator that they had entered into an agreement of Co-partnershipp togeather in the way and trade of merchandizeing and ffactorage and therefore did very much sollice and importune your orator to be factors and agents for him there and promised not onely their utmost care and dilligence in selling and disposing such goods as your orator should consigne to them thither but alsoe that they would very faithfully invest the proceeds thereof in such other merchantable goods for England as your orator should direct or otherwise would remitte their effects in goods or bills of exchange as your orator should order from time to time and render him

just and honest accompts to all their transactions and dealings on your orator's accompts and your orator haveing before that time had dealings and correspondence with the said Sir George Davis and received from him faire accompts, was incouraged induced and prevailed upon to send for their disposall att Naples the several Cargoes of goods following (that is to say) in the year 1685 or 1686 your orator sent a great quantitie of ellbroads on board the shipp *Jerusalem*, and in 1687 your orator sent on board the shipp *Zant* 2,300 quintalls of Newfoundland fish the prime cost whereof to your orator was £1,122 19s. 6d., and in the yeare 1688 sent them on the same shipp 2,307 quintalls more of Newfoundland fish the prime cost whereof was £1,032 14s. 3d., and in the same year 1688 your orator sent them by the *royall Mary* 300 pieces of long ellbroads the prime cost whereof was £687 7s. 7d., and in the same year by the shipp *Jacobb* 225 pieces more of long ellbroads the prime cost whereof was £520 12s. od., and in 1689 by the said shipp *Jacobb* 300 pieces more of long ellbroads the prime cost whereof was £635 13s. od., and your orator sent and consigned to the said Sir George Davis and John Barnardiston severall other goods of great value since the years 1684 the prime cost whereof were at least £7,000" [so the total exceeded £11,003 6s. 4d.] "over and besides the necessary chargdes of shipping and charges about transporting the same to Naples. . . . ." It is a long statement of claim, disclosing the defence was that the purchasers had become bankrupt. [*Chancery Proc.*, Bridges, Cal. 152, No. 68.]

Sir George Davis was English Consul at Naples 1684–1702 A.D.

1697 A.D.

Colston v. Wyndham. Edmund Wyndham, late of Kentsford, Co. Somerset, borrowed £5,500, secured by indentures dated June 14th, 1694, upon the manors of Tale and Priswell, Kentisbeere, Devon, and of Roewater and Goldsington, Cleeve, Somerset. Colston began proceedings in Easter Term, 1697, for recovery, as £165 and £5,665 had not been paid, against Edmund Wyndham, who died before answering it. Colston now applied for a writ of subpœna against the executors of the deceased. [*Chancery Proc.*, Metford, Cal. 567, No. 55.]

Colston v. Date and Dashwood. William Date and Robert Dashwood of St. Andrew's, Holborn, were two of the defendants, against whom Colston took proceedings concerning lands at Yatton, Som. [*Chancery Proc.*, Bridges, Cal. 153, No. 9.]

1697 A.D.

Edward *Colstons* (*sic*) by indenture dated August 10th, 1697, purchased from William Atwill, Adrian Courtenay and Wm. Hamond, citizens and goldsmiths of London, Sir Thomas Cooke, one of the Aldermen of the Citty of London, Edward Sayer of the Inner Temple, Esq., and John Harris of London, Gent, for the sum of £1,694 12s. od., a number of fee farm rents—described in detail—in Rothelhay, Co. York, Walgrave, York, Scarborough, Chadlington, Co. Oxford, Buckhat Wood, Co. Hants. and Wilts., Dorchester, Oxon., Cadwallis Manor, Ewelme, Oxon. [*Close Roll*, 9 William III., pt. 9, No. 18.]

On February 24th, 1697, Edward Colston purchased from Elizabeth Raper of the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, widow, for £2,972 3s. 5d., a number of fee farm rents described in detail. [*Ibid.*, pt. 10, No. 8.]

1698 A.D.

Colston and Polexfen v. Clobery (July 24th). "Humbly complaining shew unto your Lordship" [John, Lord Somers, Lord Chancellor] "your daily orator Edward Colston of London merchant and John Polexfen of Wenbury Co. Devon Esq. that John Clobery of Bradston, Co. Devon, in 1691, having occasion for £5,000, did apply himself to me to advance the same for him at interest and for the forbearance thereof proposed to settle and assure to your orators divers lands and messuages in Co. Devon." [*Chancery Proc.*, Bridges, Cal. 287, No. 15.] See also for proceedings in 1695 for loan granted in 1691. [*Ibid.*, Cal. 152, No. 28.]

1702 A.D.

By indenture made June 24th, 1702, Edward Colston purchased from John Tuberville of Great Bradley in the parish of Cookham, Co. Berks, for £7,700, the manor of Great Bradley. [*Close Roll*, 1 Anne, pt. ii., No. 11.]

1704 A.D.

By indenture *quinque partite* made March 17th, 1704, between Dame Frances Bathurst, relict and executrix of Benjamin Bathurst, late of St. James in the liberty of Westminster and others of the first four parts, and Edward Colston and his nephew Edward Colston Jun., the latter purchased a number of fee farm rents. [*Close Roll*, 4 Anne, pt. 6, No. 16.]

1705 A.D.

By indenture dated April 10th, 1705, Edward Colston purchased from Francis Eyre of Treddington, Co. Worcester, clerk, and Anna his wife, and Barbara Hyde of the parish of Wimburne, Co. Dorset, single woman, Henry Parker of Honington, Co. Warwick, fee farm rents. [*Close Rolls*, 4 Anne, pt. 7, No. 18.]

1706 A.D.

An indenture *tripartite* made February 11th, 1706, between John Cheshire of the Inner Temple, London, serjeant at law, and Thomas Lutwych of the same place, Esquire, of the second part, and Edward Colslong (*sic*) of Mortlack (*sic*), Co. Surrey, Esquire, of the third part. Witnesseth that in consideration of £800 to be paid to them by Edward Colston and £2,990 to be paid by him to Marton Bowes, they have sold to Edward Colston fee farm rents. [*Close Rolls*, 5 Anne, pt. 10, No. 2.]

1707 A.D.

Edward Colston purchased on November 2nd, 1707, from Edmon Bowyer of Beere, Co. Somerset, Thos. Edwards of Bristol, John Ellis of London, and Humphry Corsley of Bristol, goldsmith, for £1,100, £1,520, £2,750 and £3,791 5s. the manor of Beere. There is a long enumeration of lands in this indenture. [*Close Roll*, 6 Anne, pt. 2, No. 3.]

Colston and Gauden v. Gardiner and wife. The answer of the defendants [William Gardiner, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife] refers to agreement between the two complaintants [Edward Colston and Benjamin Gauden] for the purchase by Edward Colston of the reversionary interest of Benjamin Gauden in the Joynture Estate of Elizabeth Gardiner. [*Chancery Proc.*, Bridges, Cal. 598, 191.] Still proceeding in 1710 [C. 9/296/35.]

1708 A.D.

Colston v. Mansell Jun. "Humbly complaining sheweth unto your Lordship your daily orator Edward Colston of London merchant, that Whereas there was a marriage between Edward Mansell the younger of Hen . . . lys, Co. Glamorgan, Esq., son of Edw. Mansell the elder and Margaret daughter of Nicholas Duck heretofore of Mount Ratford, Co. Devon, Esq., in 1682, it was agreed that the said Edward Mansell the elder should have £2,000 as the marriage portion of the said Margaret, and Sir Edw. Mansell the elder did grant as the marriage portion of the said Margaret the rectory of Llanriddian : a number of farms (described) in Co. Glamorgan, Edward Mansell the younger and others borrowed £2,420 of Edward Colston." [The " bill " is about 5 feet in length and 3½ in width !]

Edward Mansell the younger confessed in his reply that he had borrowed £2,420 from Edward Colston upon the alledged security, and did fail in making payment of the principal and of some of the interest for which he always was and is willing to come to an account with the complt. and hopes to be able in some time to pay both principal and interest, and he doth deny that the premises have been in any way incumbered since the mortgage was effected. [*Chancery Proc.*, Hamilton, Cal. 67, No. 25.]

Colston v. Newport. Whereas Robert Newport, late of Strethall, Co. Essex, had borrowed £600 of certain persons in London and was unable to pay it and died, his son eventually became indebted for £1,650 to Edward Colston, and " He hath hitherto neglected and taken no care to pay either the said principle money or the interest and Colston has no remedy at law to get possession of the assigned security and so asks for a subpœna." [*Chancery Proc.*, Hamilton, Cal. 67, No. 7.]

On December 1st, 1708, Edward Colston purchased, for £1,250, lands at Thornbury, Co. Glos., from Robert Thorrowgood of King's Lynn, Co. Norfolk. [*Close Roll*, 7 Anne, pt. 10, No. 19.]

1710 A.D.

Colston v. Jeffreys, Herbert and Trevor. The Right. Hon. Lady Charlotte Jeffreys (Baroness of Wem, Co. Salop, daughter of the late Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery), William Herbert, Esq. (commonly called the Lord Montgomery) and Sir

John Trevor granted to Edward Colston a number of manors in Co. Glamorgan for the loan of £1,000 to the Right. Hon Charlotte Lady Jeffrys, now wife of the Lord Viscount Windsor, but who was a widow to wit about June, 1702. Lady Charlotte also borrowed a further sum of £800 from Colston. [*Chancery Proc.*, Collins, Cal. 389, No. 32.]

1710 [October 31st]. In this year Edward Colston's nephew was in business in London, and most probably in conjunction with his uncle, who intended to make him his heir (see Will, p. 128 in my *Edward Colston*) had not death intervened before 1720. The following extract gives an insight into transactions of another nature :—

"Humbly complaining sheweth unto your Lordshipp your orator Edward Colston Junr. of London Esqr. that in 1707 I was acquainted with Edw. Wescombe of London merchant who frequently used to give premises for which he caused policys of Insurance or wagers to be made for him by Noah Housaye and by Isaac Carllovell of London Brokers who each of them kept a publick office near the Royal Exchange for the making and subscribing of policys of Insurance or writings in the nature of wagers in relation to the taking or not taking of Citys, Towns or fortified places. Wescombe proposed to me the making of several wagers about the taking or not taking of several towns in Spain and I did agree to make several wagers with him and for that purpose went with him to Houssays office where Crescombe subscribed several policyes whereby he promised to pay to Houssaye several sums of money in case several towns therein named were not taken by or in the power of the Duke of Anjou, otherwise called Phillipp the ffifth of Spain by June 10th, 1708, etc., etc." (A long document with lengthy answers.) [C. 9/226/43.]

On September 7th, 1710, Edward Colston purchased from Benjamin Gauden of Chertsea, Co. Surry, uncle and heire to Eliz. Salmon, late the wife of Wm. Salmon of Fermsham, Co. Southampton, for £3,700, a messuage and lands in the parish of Froyle, Co. Hants. [*Close Roll*, 7 Anne, No. 19.]

1712 A.D.

Colston v. Berkeley (November 28th). Edward Colston . . . humbly complains that whereas Edward Berkeley of Pull, Co. Surrey, Esq., did borrow £2,000 of Sir Wm. Langhorne of Charlton, Co. Kent, Bart., £2,500 secured by messuage and lands at Donhead, Co. Somerset, etc. [C. 9/472/128.]

1713 A.D.

Colston v. Markham and Hickman. Two of the defendants, Sir George Markham, Bart., and Sir Wiloughby Hickman, Bart., "say that they are altogether strangers to the matter charged to be transacted between the Complaintant and the other

defendants, the Lord Montjoy and the Lady Charlotte his wife then Lord and Lady Windsor and know nothing thereof." Colston's complaint is not with this. [Cal. 598, No. 190.]

1717 A.D.

Purchase of Profitt of Navigation for boates of in and upon the river of Avon. " This Indenture, Tripartite, made the first day of November in the yeare of our Lord 1717 and in the fourth yeare of the Reigne of our Soveraigne lord George by the grace of God of Great Britain, ffrance and Ireland King Defender of the ffaith, etc. Between the Right honourable Thomas lord Vicount Windsor in the Kingdom of Ireland and Baron Mountjoy of the Isle of White of the first part. Edward Colston of Moortlack in the County of Surry Esquire of the second part and Thomas Edwards senior of the Citty of Bristol Esquire, Thomas Edwards junior of the Middle Temple London Esquire and Robert Carr of London aforesaid mercer of the third part. Witnesseth that the said lord Windsor for and in consideration of the sume of ffour thousand pounds of lawfull British money to him in hand at and before the ensealing and delivery hereof well and truely paid by the said Edward Colston, the receipt whereof the said lord Windsor doth hereby confess and acknowledge which said four thousand is hereby declered to be the same sume of ffour thousand pounds as is mentioned to be the consideration of one Indenture bearing date the twentieth day of October last made between the said lord Windsor of the first part Joseph Edwards Gent of the second part, the said Edward Colston of the third part and the said Thomas Edwards sen., Thomas Edwards jun. and Robert Carr of the fourth part and the said lord Windsor in consideration alsoe of five shillings in money to him in hand now paid by the said Thomas Edwards sen., Thomas Edwards jun. and Robert Carr he the said lord Windsor hath granted bargained and sold aliened released and confirmed and by these presents doth grant bargaine and sell aliene release and confirm unto the said Thomas Edwards sen., Thomas Edwards jun. and Robert Carr by the nomination of the said Edward Colston and to their heires and assignes for ever all that navigation and profitt of navigation and passage for boates of in or upon the river of Avon scituate lying and being in the severall counties of

Worcester Warwick and Gloucester or in any or either of them and also all storehouses, sluces locks weares turnpikes pens for water ffloodgates dams banks pounds boates lighters weights implements and Tackle Cranes Wharfes, wayes passages and foote railes in upon or belonging to or used with the said lands part of the said River of Avon and the said lands navigation thereupon together with all the tolls royalltyes profitts rents comodities advantages and appurtenances whatsoever. . . ."
[*Close Roll*, 4 George I., pt. 17, No. 4.]

CHAPTER II.

THE CHARGE OF IMMORALITY AGAINST EDWARD COLSTON.

THE late Dr. E. S. Hartland, LL.D., F.S.A., Editor of the *Transactions of the Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.*, in his review of my *Edward Colston* in the *Transactions* for 1920, wrote: "There is one question to which we could wish that Dr. Wilkins had addressed himself. We learn little or nothing of Colston's private life. He was never married. A contemporary but hostile writer speaks of him as 'a very great Tory and till lately Non-juror, Mr. C——, who has shewn how far he prefers good works to purity of life, by laying out some thousands of pounds in building hospitals here, while he himself lived very much at his ease with a Tory, though of a different sex at M[ortla]ke.'" In view of this statement I very reluctantly deal with the question.

The charge was publicly made during Colston's lifetime in a pamphlet on the Bristol riot of 1714, and a report of the trials of the rioters.

This pamphlet is to be found in the Bristol Central Reference Library. Its title runs :—

"The Bristol Riot containing

"I. A Full and Particular Account of the Riot in General, with several Material Circumstances Preceding and Contributing to it.

"II. The whole Proceedings relating to the Tryal of the Rioters before Judge Powys, Judge Tracey and Mr. Baron Price.

"By a Gentleman who attended the Commission."

On the first page of this little bound volume is written :—

"Presented—The Bristol Riot—by George Pryce. The Trials by *John Evans Davies* to the Corporation of Bristol for

preservation in the City Library." George Pryce was Bristol City Librarian 1856, April 25th ; died March 15th, 1868. Who John Evans Davies was [whose name was disclosed by George Pryce] the present writer has been unable to ascertain, but he held an official position as will become clear.

This pamphlet contains thirty-one small pages, and states as regards publication : " London : Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick Lane, 1714 (Price 6d.)." On the last page appears : " Advertisement. To prevent any Imposition on the Publick, This is to give Notice that Mr. James Roberts, near the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane, will continue to Publish the Authentick Papers relating to the Tryal and Execution of Bristol Rioters." [1]

So there evidently was a demand for these pamphlets, and there is little or no reason on the face of things to suppose that the pamphlet written by John Evan Davies did not circulate in Bristol among the friends and supporters of Edward Colston, or that it was not brought to the notice of or was not in the possession of his Agent and great friend Thomas Edwards, who lived and practised in Bristol.

The riot commenced during the evening of the Coronation Day of King George I., *i.e.* October 20th, 1714, and led to the indictment and trial of some of the rioters.

John Evans Davies was in attendance upon one of the three judges, whom he accompanied from London to Bristol for the trial of the rioters. He is evidently a violent partizan, and seems to have had knowledge (or collected it in Bristol) of the political opinions and private life of Edward Colston. He wrote thus to his friend in London : " You will do well to let Mr. R—— have my Account of Fact, to be put in Order by some Friend of his, that the World may not be impos'd upon by false and trifling Relations." Mr. R—— evidently was J. Roberts, who

[1] With this pamphlet is bound up another, " printed by John Smith at the Bible and Star in Ireland Yard in Black-Friers, London. Price Four Pence." But at the end appears : " Printed in Bristol by Sam. Farley and Reprinted at London, December 7th," and it states : " The Tryals of the Rioters at Bristol on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 26th, 27th and 29th of November and Wednesday the 1st of December, 1714, before the Right Worshipful Sir Littleton Powis, Kt., one of the Judges of the King's Bench ; Robert Tracey, Esq., one of the Judges of the Common Pleas ; and Robert Price, Esq., one of the Barons of the Exchequer."

printed this pamphlet in letter form, most probably in the form as sent, but with the signature of the writer omitted at the end.

This letter ran :—

BRISTOL,

Friday, Novemb. 26, 1714.

SIR,

I am resolv'd to perform my Promise to you before I left *London,* to give you an account of what we went about, the Riot at this Place ; but my constant attendance on my Lord, as it has given me an opportunity to be well inform'd of every Particular, so it obliges me to shorten my Relation by leaving out several Things that would be very entertaining. . . . You will do well to let Mr. R—— have my Account of Fact, to be put in Order by some Friend of his, that the World may not be impos'd upon by false and trifling Relations. . . . There are some things previous to this Business, which 'tis requisite you should know, to let you into the Temper and Spirit of the Citizens of this Place.

They have among them a sort of Club, which call themselves the *Loyal Society,* and have under that Name sent up several foolish addresses, in favour of *Arbitrary Power,* Hereditary Right and Sacheverel, they are very officious on all *High Church* Festivals, and make more Noise, drink more Beer, and sweer more Oaths than half the rest of their Fellow Citizens. These Wretches, 'tis thought, fomented the late Riot, which they durst not do, if they were not satisfy'd of the peaceable and dutiful Disposition of their opponents, for four in five of the sober, Honest, Thriving part of the Magistrates and Citizens of *Bristol* are *Whigs.* And the *Tories* cou'd never have carry'd any Point here, but by the Interest of a very great *Tory,* and till lately a *Nonjuror,* Mr. C——, who has shewn how far he prefers good Works to Purity of Life, by laying out some Thousands of Pounds in building Hospitals here, while himself liv'd very much at his ease with a *Tory,* tho' of a different Sex at M – – ke. The appearance of such good Deeds acquir'd him so general a Name here, that the People forgot he was a Jacobite, and everyone agreed that Mr. C—— was the best man to represent them, and his countenancing the Jacobite Interest, made the Faction rampant in a Place to which he had been so great a Benefactor.

This 'tis necessary you should be acquainted with, to remove any wrong opinion you may conceive of the Citizens of *Bristol*, who I find are very Loyal to His Majesty, and very thankful to Providence for having the Protestant Succession secured to them. . . .

Here is a definite charge of immorality against Edward Colston, and it was printed and published. No evidence is forthcoming that any attempt was made to meet it or to bring to justice those responsible. The writer's name is not attached to the pamphlet, but that of the printer is given with his address, and so the way was open for legal proceedings. Colston's legal adviser and friend, Thos. Edwards, was resident in Bristol.

The law at that time provided means of redress, for "in order that the criminal might be easily detected, it was enacted in 1712 that no person, under a penalty of £20, should sell or expose for sale any pamphlet without the name and place of abode of some known person, by or for whom it was printed or published, written or printed thereon." [10 Anne, C.19, S. 113, in Odgers' on Libel, ed. 1911, p. 12.]

This charge, although made when Colston had reached seventy-eight years of age, had reference to former years, and the sting lies in the fact that it contrasts so violently with his religious profession and activities.

Ann Colston, his sister, had managed her brother's household at Mortlake, and was buried there [her body was afterwards exhumed and buried with that of her brother's in All Saints' Church, Bristol] on February 20th, 1699, at which time Edward Colston was sixty-three years of age. Up to this time the charge would be inconceivable.

After this time Edward Colston, who was never married, would be a very lonely man, and would need some one of the opposite sex to manage his house. The question then remains, "what were their relationships?"

The suggestion has been made that it must be borne in mind that folk of that time aged more rapidly than now. A man of 50 was getting quite old in those days, and the average length of human life was much less than now. But Edward Colston was in his 85th year when he died on October 11th,

1721, and the records of his life seem to except him from the above considerations.

Now that the available evidence has been considered, readers will be in a position to give their own verdict after first estimating (1) what weight can be attached to an anonymous statement—although the printer's name and address are given —of a virulent partisan? A good general rule is to treat any defamatory statement by a Puritan against a non-Puritan, or by a Whig against a Tory and *vice versa* as false, unless absolutely overwhelming and outside proof and corroboration be available; and then (2) what obligation rested upon Edward Colston, assuming that he and his friends had knowledge of this publication, to deal with the charge under the recent Act of 1712? It must be borne in mind that it would have been most difficult for a suspected Jacobite to have got common justice.

So I charitably hope, in spite of any misgivings, that my conclusion (which the late Dr. Hartland overlooked, probably because of my reluctance to deal in detail with the question) still holds good, viz. "As a strong party man he (Edward Colston) had many enemies who misrepresented him . . . and spread untrue reports about his private life."[1]

[1] Page 92 in my *Edward Colston*, published 1920.

CHAPTER III.

DATES OF THE FOUNDATION OF BRISTOL'S ANCIENT SCHOOLS.

It will be of interest to recall the dates of Bristol's ancient schools, in view of the reply of His Gracious Majesty the King to the address of the Bristol Corporation on June 9th, 1925, on the occasion of the opening of the new buildings of Bristol University. It ran : "The private generosity which has made their erection possible is a convincing proof that the race of pious founders and benefactors did not become extinct in England with the passing of the Middle Ages.

"I know that the advance of education is a traditional virtue in Bristol, and that the great merchants of the sixteenth century and afterwards, who made the City famous in exploration and trade, were also great founders of schools. . . ."

The dates of the foundations are :—

1. *The Grammar School,* founded by Robert Thorne. First Master appointed in the early part of 1532, if not the latter part of the year 1531. Charter dated March 17th, 1532.

2. *The Cathedral School,* established by Henry VIII. in 1542, out of the dissolved St. Augustine's Abbey.

3. *Queen Elizabeth's Hospital,* founded by John Carr. Opened in 1590. Charter dated March 21st, 1590.

4. *Red Maids' School,* founded by John Whitson. Opened in 1634.

5. *Colston's School,* founded by Edward Colston and opened in 1708.

[Colston's Girls' School was opened in 1891, and owes its existence, as does the growth of the Boys' School, to the Society of Merchant Venturers : "They remitted to the Colston Hospital Trust the sum of £10,000, owed by them to the Society, and thus enabled the Trust to build the Colston Girls' School . . . .," from an address by Mr. Cyril Clarke, M.A., Master of the Society for 1920–21, and reported in *The Nonesuch* (University of Bristol) for the Summer Term, 1925.]

CHAPTER IV.

COMMEMORATION DAY FOR BRISTOL.

I.

APART from one or two sectional commemorations, and which leave the great majority of the citizens untouched and uninspired, Bristol has forgotten her benefactors and worthies saving Edward Colston.

Bristol does well to commemorate him, but for the inspiration of her inhabitants, and especially of the rising generations, it is a distinct loss (and thoughtless ingratitude) that other great benefactors and worthies, who in their day and generation did so much for the city, are almost completely overshadowed and lost sight of. Many of them are not even "names" to the present inhabitants.

Here are just a few names of men and women whose gifts and work blessed and blesses our city. What do the bulk of the citizens know about them? I ask them to put the question to themselves as they read the list: St. Oswald, St. Wulstan, Robert Fitzhardinge, Simon Burton, John Carpenter, William Spencer, John Foster, Robert Thorne, John Whitson, Thomas White, John Cossins, John Carr, Alice Cole, John Barstaple, Thomas Stevens, Mary Peloquin, Tobias Matthew, Samuel Creswick, Mary Carpenter, Coleridge, Southey, Chatterton, T. E. Brown, K. J. Haberfield, Henry Bengough, Richard Reynolds, James Cowles Prichard, Abraham Birkin, Samuel Seyer, F. J. Fargus.

What will the next generation know about the work and influence of J. P. Norris, V. S. Lean, John Guthrie, John Percival, W. H. Wills, F. F. Fox, H. O. Wills, E. P. Wills, J. S. Fry, M. Whitwill, J. W. Arrowsmith, Urijah Thomas, Mary Clifford, H. H. Wills, Ada Vachell?

The list is too long in spite of severe exclusion. A study of character proves beyond doubt that in point of character and

outlook upon life most of them—I have purposely omitted from the list the names of the better known to a few—were in their own time distinctly in advance of Edward Colston, while their benefactions and personal service were proportionately greater and more valuable. Their gifts, too, were made in trades and callings not so open to criticism as those of Edward Colston : they were men and women ahead of their day, and it is upon the study of such characters that young minds are best moulded.

It is beyond any doubt that the overshadowing prominence of Colston is due very largely to political rivalry and to the charitable and laudable efforts of the Dolphin, Anchor, and Grateful Societies, and not to his own merit. His actual benefactions have been exceeded—but that is not the most important consideration—for the growth in value of Colston's gifts is due to the beneficial and wise stewardship of the Society of Merchant Venturers.

" Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about by so great a cloud of witnesses "—what an inspiration the bare recital of names is to those who have knowledge !—Bristolians should be stirred " to run with patience the race that is set before us." But alas ! Bristol has well-nigh forgotten her heritage. Forgotten, because the claims of Colston have been, through fortuitous circumstances, over-emphasised to the exclusion of others as worthy or even more worthy.

To reclaim our heritage and all that it stands for would simply mean the recovery of right proportions and the removing of the reproach of ignorance. I should deprecate any change of the names of the Colston Societies, for Colston would still have his rightful share in the commemoration. It would simply mean the change of " Colston " to " Commemoration " Day. Their political activities—they have small reference to Colston—should still go on, while their charitable efforts would secure greater emphasis.

If representatives of the Colston Societies, other citizens, and members of the various schools, institutions, and of Bristol University were invited to gather in the Cathedral (and possibly in other churches and chapels) on Commemoration Day on November 13th in each year, what an inspiring gathering there would be and what lessons carried away ! The mere recital of

"The Bidding Prayer" with the names of benefactors and worthies would rouse curiosity and inquiry. Instead of delivering discourses—almost of necessity hackneyed, out of all true proportion, and with less historical knowledge—preachers would have uplifting themes.

Further, this united and public commemoration need not interfere with particular commemorations: indeed, it would add interest to them.

If November 13th were a holiday in the primary and secondary schools, because it was Commemoration Day—about which the teachers, having informed themselves, should speak to their pupils on the previous day both generally and also particularly, recalling the lives and work of two or three of those commemorated—how the minds of successive generations would be moulded to study local history, to be proud of their city, and to look forward to playing their parts in years to come!

If November 13th could be a local holiday for all workers, because it was Commemoration Day, how it would serve not only to break the monotonous round from August to Christmas, but also to bring home to them year by year the fact that they are "citizens of no mean city" and have a glorious heritage, of which they should more and more strive to be worthy!

Truly, Bristol would do well to recover the almost lost memories of her benefactors and worthies and to rise to a real Commemoration Day!

II.

The dissatisfaction that Bristol commemorates unitedly but one of its many benefactors and worthies is wider spread than I thought when I first publicly expressed my opinion. It urges one to a further effort to help to recover the almost lost memory of Bristol's heritage.

It is not an easy task to compile a short but representative list of benefactors, who in their day and generation "did what they could," as will be understood from the fact that more than seven hundred benefactors of Bristol are mentioned in "The Reports of the Commissioners for Inquiry Concerning Charities in England and Wales" (1831 A.D.), to which must now be

added the names of benefactors during the last ninety-three years, and also of many prior to those already dealt with.

My list, embodied in the "Bidding Prayer" (see below), must be considered as severely tentative as well as the prayer. The final form for a united commemoration at the Cathedral ought to be hammered out by a joint committee composed of representatives of the civic authorities, the Colston societies, ecclesiastical authorities, schools, colleges, and institutions, Bristol University, and antiquaries and historians. It may be that my list could be shortened, but it can be read aloud in less than a quarter of an hour.

When we annually commemorate at Westbury at matins and evensong those who fell in the Great War, the Bidding Prayer, the reading of one hundred and fifty-seven names, and subsequent prayers take considerably more than that time, but I never found the slightest impatience among even the new-comers, to whom those commemorated can be only "names."

In whatever other churches or chapels Commemoration Day was observed, the incumbents and ministers might well add the names of the benefactors and worthies of their particular churches or chapels.

My suggestions, then, are that, before commencing his commemoration sermon, the preacher should bid the congregation to prayer as follows (after the manner at the older Universities) :—

Ye shall pray for Christ's Holy Catholic Church, that is for the whole congregation of Christian people dispersed throughout the whole world.

Ye shall also pray for the King, the Royal Family, the Ministers of State, for all Parliaments, Councils and other governing bodies throughout the Empire; for all rulers, administrators, and teachers, for all our people and for the whole family of mankind. Especially do I bid your prayers for the furtherance of Christ's Kingdom among men and the banishment of all social injustice.

To these your prayers ye shall add your unfeigned praises for mercies already received: for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life, and particularly for blessings

and advantages conferred on this city by the munificence of her benefactors, such as were :—

EANULF, who erected about 715 A.D., on land granted to him by King Æthelbald, at Westbury-on-Trym the oldest church in "Greater Bristol."

ST. OSWALD, Bishop of Worcester (in which diocese this city was included till 1542 A.D.), who by his experimental settlement of Benedictines at Westbury in 961 A.D. restored that religious order to England with its many great services.

ROBERT FITZHARDINGE, Earl of Gloucester, who founded St. Augustine's Abbey in 1148 A.D., and which became Bristol Cathedral in 1542 A.D.

SIMON BURTON, five times Mayor of this city, who "began to rebuild Redclyf Churche" in the first year of his Mayoralty, 1294 A.D.

JOHN BARSTAPLE, who founded about 1417 A.D. Trinity Hospital, or Almshouse, in the Old Market.

JOHN CARPENTER, Provost of Oriel College, 1428–44, Chancellor of Oxford University, 1437 A.D., and Bishop of Worcester and Westbury, 1444–76 A.D., who re-founded and rebuilt Westbury College and Collegiate Church, and was the patron and adviser of William Canynges in his beneficent work.

HENRY SAMPSON, Provost of Oriel College, 1449–76 A.D., and Dean of Westbury Collegiate Church, 1459–69, who in 1463 founded there a theological college.

WILLIAM CANYNGES, who in his times was the greatest and most munificent merchant prince of this city; was five times Mayor and twice M.P., and became Dean of Westbury in 1469. He obtained from the King valuable charters for this city; re-built Redcliff Church, founded charities and an almshouse, and gave many other gifts.[1]

[1] Canynges always wrote his name with the final "s." Bristol and Bristol University have followed the mis-spelling by Chatterton who omitted the final "s," *cf.* Canynge Square and Canynge Hall.

JOHN FOSTER a merchant of this city, who by his will, dated August 6th, 1483, founded the almshouse called "The Three Kings of Coleyn."

NICHOLAS THORNE, who founded, together with his brother, Robert, in 1532 A.D., Bristol Grammar School.

JOHN CARR, who by his will, dated April 10th, 1586, founded Queen Elizabeth's Hospital or School.

ALICE COLE, who by her will, dated January 20th, 1604, was a great benefactrix to the poor, including the prisoners in Newgate.

THOMAS WHITE, D.D., who founded the Temple Hospital or Almshouse in 1613 A.D.

JOHN WHITSON, Alderman and four times M.P. for Bristol, who was a great benefactor to the poor; founded by his will, dated March 27th, 1627 A.D., the Red Maids' School; and who also provided for two exhibitioners at Oxford and Cambridge from Bristol Grammar School.

ROBERT REDWOOD, who was a generous donor in 1630 to the loans for poor burgesses.

EDWARD COLSTON, M.P. for Bristol, 1710–13, was a princely benefactor to the poor. In 1691 he founded an almshouse on St. Michael's Hill, and endowed places for six sailors in the Merchants' Almshouse; in 1696 A.D. he founded a school in Temple Parish for forty boys, and in 1708 A.D. a school to clothe, board, and educate 100 boys on St. Augustine's Back (but now removed to Stapleton). He also arranged for apprenticeship of boys. On his tomb in All Saints' Church, Bristol, appears the following legend: "The Public Charities and Benefactions given and founded by Edward Colston, Esq."—the amounts stated make a total of £75,645. There is added: "This Great and Pious Benefactor was known to have done many other excellent Charities, and what he did in secret, is believed to be not inferior to what he did in publick."

THOMAS STEEVENS, who by his will, dated April 6th, 1679, A.D., founded his almshouse in the parish of St. Philip and St. Jacob.

SARAH RIDLEY, who by her will, dated November 10th, 1716, founded an almshouse in the parish of St. James.

ELIZABETH BLANCHARD, who by her will, dated October 4th, 1722, founded an almshouse in Milk Street.

JOHN ELBRIDGE, who in his lifetime erected his school in the parish of St. Michael, and by his will, dated February 20th, 1738, gave further for its maintenance.

WILLIAM FRY, who founded in 1779, A.D., his "Mercy House," and gave benefactions to the school in Pile Street and to apprentice a boy.

RICHARD REYNOLDS, who was "the greatest of Bristol's philanthropists—a man pre-eminently entitled to be so designated"—was a member of the Society of Friends. He was born in Corn Street on November 1st, 1735. He was apprenticed to a grocer, but became a partner in iron and coal works at Ketley. His business yielded large returns, and as he freely received his benevolent spirit disposed him freely to give. He returned to Bristol in 1804, when his heart, his time, and his large property were devoted to works of usefulness. Smiles, in his *Industrial Biography*, speaking of his munificence, says: "Unwilling to be recognised as the giver of large sums, he employed agents to dispense his anonymous benefactions. He thus sent £20,000 to London to be distributed during the distress of 1795. He had four almoners in Bristol finding out cases of distress, relieving them, and presenting their accounts to him weekly, with details of cases relieved." His death took place at Cheltenham, September 10th, 1816. Of marked, profound, and general sorrow and respect manifest at his funeral, it is said: "Perhaps there never was so affecting a scene before witnessed in Bristol" (so states Stratford in his *Good and Great Men of Gloucestershire*, Ed. 1867, pp. 456–7). By indenture, dated May 4th, 1809, he gave property, the income of which he directed to be applied to the Bristol Royal Infirmary, Bristol Samaritan Society, the Stranger's Friend Society, the Asylum for Poor Orphan Girls, the Society for the Discharge of Persons Confined for Small Debts, the Bristol Dispensary, and the Bristol Female Misericordia. During his lifetime he gave away not less than £200,000.

HENRY BENGOUGH, Alderman, who by his will, dated April 9th, 1818, gave benefactions to Trinity Hospital.

ALSO WITHIN LIVING MEMORY:

JOHN PILKINGTON NORRIS, Archdeacon of Bristol, through whose labours and gifts the nave of Bristol Cathedral was restored and the Bishopric of Bristol re-established.

GEORGE MÜLLER, who was the founder and for many years the director of the large orphan houses on Ashley Hill.

HANDEL COSSHAM, M.P. for Bristol, who founded by his will the Handel Cossham Hospital at Kingswood.

VINCENT STUCKEY LEAN, who was the munificent donor of the Bristol Central Reference Library.

LEWIS FRY, P.C., who laboured abundantly for the good of Bristol; in 1870 became the first Chairman of the School Board; in 1905 became Chairman of University College, and was a strong promoter of Bristol University and a benefactor. M.P. for North Bristol and became a Privy Councillor.

WILLIAM HENRY WILLS, M.P. for Bristol, baronet, and Lord Winterstoke, who was the munificent donor of Bristol Art Gallery, the magnificent organ in the Colston Hall, the Burke statue, and many other gifts.

FRANCIS F. FOX, Alderman, who was the patron of John Latimer, and published *The Weavers' Guild* and *Adams's Chronicle of Bristol in* 1623 A.D. He was a devoted friend of the poor.

LADY SMYTH, who gave the Sir Greville Smyth Park to Bristol and many other gifts.

EDWARD PAYSON WILLS, K.C.B., who gave the building for the Jubilee Convalescent Home, near Durdham Down.

JOSEPH STORRS FRY, a Quaker, who through a long and most beautiful life gave lavishly of his time and money to the poor and many good causes.

HEMING ROBESON, Archdeacon of Bristol, who restored Tewkesbury Abbey, and by his generous gifts and incessant labour contributed greatly to the re-erection of the Bishopric of Bristol.

HENRY OVERTON WILLS, whose princely munificence enabled Bristol University College to grow into Bristol University, of which he was made the first Chancellor.

HENRY H. WILLS, whose princely munificence, coupled with that of his brother, Sir George, endowed and caused to be erected the new buildings and imposing tower of Bristol University. He also endowed and founded St. Monica's Home, Westbury-on-Trym.

AND SECONDLY:

"Ye shall also offer your unfeigned praises for the blessings and inspiration given to this City by the lives and work of many worthy persons, such as were:—

ST. WULSTAN, Bishop of Worcester 1062–96, who laboured for brotherhood and the uplifting of the life of this city.

JOHN WYCLIFFE, "The Morning Star of the Reformation," who was Canon and Prebendary of Aust in the Collegiate Church of Westbury-on-Trym from 1362–1384, and whose followers had great influence in these parts.

JOHN CABOT, who in 1497 A.D. sailed from Bristol and discovered North America a year before Columbus struck the coast of the Southern Continent.

RICHARD HACKLUYT, Canon of Bristol before 1587 till about 1616, who made a great collection of English voyages and discoveries.

JOSEPH BUTLER, Bishop of Bristol 1738–1750. "Of all post-Reformation Bishops he had the greatest intellect, and did for Christianity a work the significance of which is still valid and vital."

JOHN BONYTHON, who initiated in 1736 the scheme for establishing the Bristol Royal Infirmary, of which he became the first physician.

SIR WILLIAM DRAPER, son of a Custom House officer of this port and educated at the Cathedral School. He reduced the Manilla and Philippine Islands in 1762 and was created Knight of the Bath. Lived afterwards in Clifton. A cenotaph (now on Clifton Down) was erected by him to the memory of his gallant comrades in the grounds of Manilla Hall.

EDMUND BURKE, who was elected M.P. for Bristol in 1774.

JAMES COWLES PRICHARD, M.D., who was an eminent ethnologist and lived at The Red Lodge till 1845.

LADY NOEL BYRON, widow of the poet, who purchased in 1854 The Red Lodge for a school "for the reformation and restoration to society of girls who have cut themselves off by dishonest practices."

MARY CARPENTER, the philanthropist, who had the sole management of Lady Byron's school, and accomplished very beautiful work in the reclamation of destitute children.

EDWARD BIRD, R.A., and historical painter. He died on November 2nd, 1819, aged 47 years, and was buried in Bristol Cathedral.

E. H. BAILY, who was born in Bristol on March 10th, 1788, and was a pupil of Flaxman, R.A., and one of the foremost sculptors.

THOMAS LOVELL BEDDOES, poet and physiologist, was born at Rodney Place, Clifton, on July 20th, 1803.

HUMPHRY DAVY, Bt., was a Natural Philosopher. While in Bristol he resided with Dr. Beddoes at 3 Rodney Place. In 1815 he invented his safety lamp for miners. He was President of the Royal Society, and died at Geneva in 1829.

THOMAS CHATTERTON, the marvellous, ill-fated boy poet, was born in Pile Street School House, Redcliff, on November 20th, 1752, and was educated at Colston's School. He died by his own hand on August 25th, 1770.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, poet, was born in 1772. On October 4th, 1795, he was married at St. Mary Redcliff, and settled for a while in a cottage at Clevedon. But he shortly returned and lodged on Redcliff Hill, and later at Kingsdown. He died at Highgate in 1834.

ROBERT SOUTHEY, poet, was born on August 12th, 1774, at No. 9 Wine Street. On November 14th, 1795, he married at St. Mary Redcliff one of the sisters of the wife of Coleridge. In 1798 he resided at Westbury-on-Trym. He became Poet Laureate in 1813, and died on March 21st, 1843.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, Knight, was born at 6 Redcross Street, on May 4th, 1769. He became President of the Royal Academy; died on January 7th, 1830, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

HENRY HALLAM, the historian, was the son of Dr. Hallam, Dean of Bristol. He was born in 1778, and was a pupil at Bristol Grammar School. He died on January 22nd, 1859.

HANNAH MORE, the poetess, was born at Stapleton in February, 1745; kept a boarding school at 10 Park Street. In 1793 she retired to "Barley Wood," Wrington, Som. She returned to Clifton in 1828, and died on September 7th, 1833, leaving bequests to charitable objects to the extent of £10,000.

SAMUEL SEYER, Bristol historian, was born in 1757, and was Headmaster of Bristol Grammar School and Rector of St. Michael's. He died on August 25th, 1831.

SYDNEY SMITH (1771–1845), Canon of Bristol, 1828–31. "One of the founders of the *Edinburgh Review*, and one of the wittiest talkers and political writers of his generation."

FREDERICK JOHN FARGUS, or "Hugh Conway," the novelist, was born in Bristol on December 26th, 1847, and died at Nice on May 15th, 1885.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Canon, was Chairman of the Council of Clifton College from its inception in 1860, and was unceasing in his work for it. He died in 1865.

JOHN PERCIVAL, Bishop of Hereford, was the first Headmaster of Clifton College, which was opened on September 30th, 1862.

THOMAS EDWARD BROWN, the Great Manx Poet, was born on May 5th, 1830. He was a master at Clifton College, 1863–1892, where all his poetry was written and published, all except his last volume. The poet's death occurred, while on a visit to Clifton College, on October 29th, 1897, at the age of 67 years, and his body was laid to rest in his wife's grave in the cemetery of Redland Chapel.

JOHN TAYLOR, City Librarian, antiquary, and Bristol historian, was born at 15 Berkeley Place, Clifton, on September 12th, 1829, and died at Wordsworth Villa, Redland, on Sunday morning, April 9th, 1893.

LORD ROBERTS, the famous General, who resided at one time in our city, also received his early education here, and was publicly honoured by the Mayor and Corporation on Jan. 26th, 1881, and again on Dec. 12th, 1893, when the freedom of the city was conferred on him.

EDWARD MARKHAM SKERRITT, M.D., F.R.C.P., was for thirty-two years physician to the Bristol General Hospital. A beloved physician and a source of strength to his medical brethren.

URIJAH REES THOMAS, an eminent Congregational minister, who spent the whole of his ministerial life, thirty-nine years, as Minister of Redland Park Church, and was President of the Congregational Union. He was born on February 16th, 1839, and died on March 8th, 1901, and his body was laid to rest amid unparalleled tokens of respect. He was devoted to the children of this city and laboured earnestly for their welfare. He was foremost in educational work and in all uplifting movements.

RICHARD GLOVER, D.D., an eminent Baptist minister, who laboured for many years in Bristol. He originated the idea of the Convalescent Home and worked strenuously to that end.

JOHN LATIMER, Bristol historian, was born in 1824 and died at his residence in Trelawney Road, Cotham, Jan. 4th, 1904.

JAMES WILLIAMS ARROWSMITH, J.P., was a publisher and great friend to many a writer. He was one of the pioneers of Bristol University and of the Colston Research Society. Born November 6th, 1839; died January 19th, 1913.

MICHAEL EDWARD HICKS BEACH, 9th Baronet and first Earl of St. Aldwyn. He was a truly "great public servant"; a member of the House of Commons for 42 years, of which time for twenty-one years he represented West Bristol and was twice Chancellor of the Exchequer. For his eminence as a statesman he was raised to the Peerage. He was born in 1837 and died in 1916.

MARY CLIFFORD was a pioneer of women's work; a devoted Poor Law Guardian, and a true friend of the poor. She died in 1920.

ADA VACHELL was the founder of "The Guild of the Handicapped," and sacrificed her life in the cause of the maimed, the halt, and the blind. She died in 1923.

Finally, ye shall praise God for all those who lived in Faith, Hope, and Charity and are departed out of this life, and pray that we may have grace to direct our lives after their good examples, that, this life ended, we may be partakers with them of life eternal.

Our Father.

CHAPTER V.

BRISTOL COLSTON SOCIETIES.

Lists of Presidents and Collections—continued.

I. The Colston or Parent Society.

		Collections. £ s. d.
1920	Walter B. James	
1921	T. P. Richie	
1922	Avery N. Jones	
1923	W. Sefton Clarke	
1924	H. C. M. Hirst	
1925	C. T. A. Hingston	

II. The Dolphin Society.

1920	G. Palliser Martin	2,126 0 0
1921	T. W. Inskip, K.C., M.P...	1,501 0 0
1922	A. Cecil Powell	1,525 0 0
1923	L. Goodenough Taylor	1,603 0 0
1924	T. B. Johnston	1,801 0 0
1925	Reginald Earle	

III. The Grateful Society.

1920	Frank N. Cowlin	1,511 0 0
1921	H. G. Vassall	1,211 0 0
1922	W. Windus	1,003 0 0
1923	C. E. Barry..	1,433 0 0
1924	Henry Hosegood	2,003 0 0
1925	Lt.-Col. P. G. Robinson, D.S.O.	

IV. The Anchor Society.

		Collections. £	s.	d.
1920	T. Hosegood Davies	1,619	0	0
1921	Percy Steadman	1,851	0	0
1922	G. H. Britton	1,426	0	0
1923	Ernest J. Taylor	1,508	0	0
1924	Fred M. Burris	1,606	0	0
1925	T. Howard Butler, Ph.D...			

V. Colston Fraternal Association and Old Boys' Society.

(*All Presidents are Old Colstonians.*)

1920	W. Crew	98	2	11
1921	A. S. Maby	135	3	0
1922	P. G. Davies	195	9	9
1923	E. W. Allen	201	5	7
1924	W. H. Morgan	199	7	4
1925	C. H. Lawrence			

VI. Colston Research Society.

1920	The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bristol (Dr. G. Nickson)	406	9	0
1921	Alderman Frank Sheppard, J.P. (including special donation of £200 from the late Mr. Henry H. Wills)	596	14	6
1922	Ernest Walls, M.A.	945	1	0
1923	Claude B. Fry	677	16	6
1924	Frank N. Cowlin	553	6	6
1925	T. Loveday, M.A.	566	13	6

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

Colston's Stall in Bristol Cathedral.—This stall the late lamented sub-sacrist, W. H. Hayward, was unable to identify in 1918, but on May 11th, 1921, he kindly wrote to me: "I have just come upon a reference to it in a paper by the late Mr. R. H. Warren, on 'Recollections of Bristol Cathedral' from 1850 to 1913. Writing of the arrangements of the Choir, before the Organ and Screen were removed in 1860–1, the writer says: 'On passing through the Screen the Arms of Abbot Elyot were seen carved on the side of the Dean's Stall, and the Arms of the Berkeleys on the opposite stall of the Canon-in-Residence. The next stall, that of the Canon-in-Residence, bore on its Canopy a shield with the Dolphin badge [see my *Edward Colston*, p. 66, note], indicating that it was allotted to the philanthropist, Edward Colston.'"

Colston's place of business or residence in London must still remain unknown. At one time the present writer expressed the view that "Edw. Coston, St. Dunstan's Hill" in *The London Directory* of 1677 was probably Edw. Colston. But further research makes this conclusion untenable, for Coston was not an uncommon name in London, and one Edward Coston was buried at St. John the Baptist on Walbrook in 1748. Unfortunately the next directory, after 1677, was not issued till 1721.

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